Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information			
Candidate surname		Other names	
Pearson Edexcel Interi		al GCSE (9-1)	
Tuesday 14 May 202	24		
Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 45 minutes)	Paper reference	4HB1/01	
Human Biology UNIT: 4HB1 PAPER: 01			
You must have: Ruler Candidates may use a calculator		Total Marks	

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 - there may be more space than you need.
- Show all the steps in any calculations and state the units.

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 - use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Write your answers neatly and in good English.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ▶

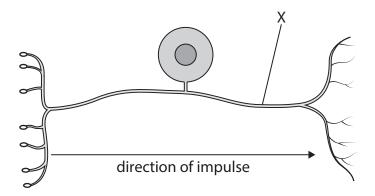






Answer ALL questions.

1 (a) The diagram shows a cell found in the human nervous system.



(Source: © Designua/ Shutterstock)

(i) The cell shown in the diagram transmits electrical impulses from a receptor cell to the central nervous system.

State the name of this type of nerve cell.

(1)

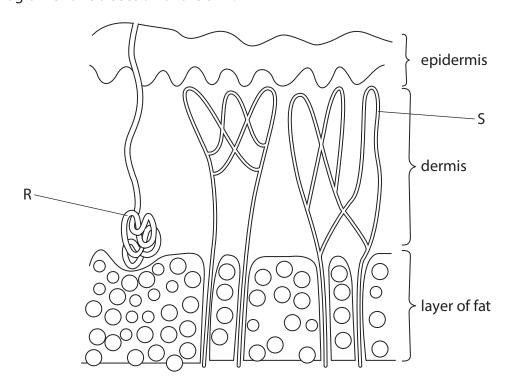
(ii) Name the structure labelled X.

(1)



(b) Structures in the skin respond to information from the nervous system.

The diagram shows a section of the skin.



(Source: adapted from Human Physiology and Health, Author David Wright, Publisher Heinemann page 113)

(i) Name part R and part S.

(2)

part R

part S

(ii) Describe how part R helps to cool the body.

(2)



(iii)	Describe the role of the layer of fat in maintaining body temperature.	(2)

)	student investigates the effect of temperature on receptors in the skin.	
Thi	is is their method.	
•	place one hand in hot water	
•	place the other hand in ice cold water	
•	after 2 minutes take both hands out of the water	
•	place both hands in water at room temperature	
(i)	State one possible hazard with their method.	
		(1)
(ii)	Describe how to reduce the risk of this hazard.	
		(2)
(iii)	When the student placed both hands in the water at room temperature the	
()	water felt hot to one hand and ice cold to the other.	
	Name the structure in the skin that detects temperature.	
		(1)
	(Total for Question 1 = 12 m	arks)



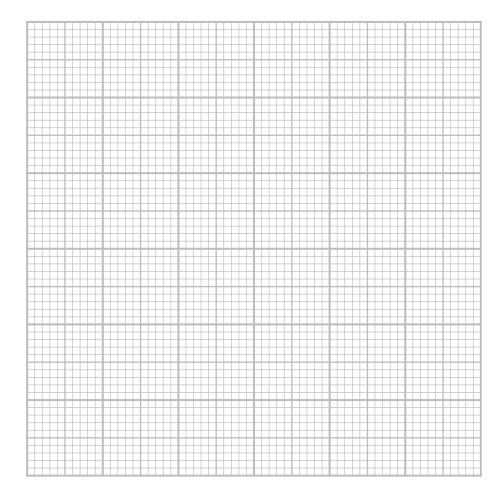
2 (a) The table gives information about different methods of food preservation.

It also gives information on the length of time in days that each method keeps foods fresh.

Method of food preservation	Time food stays fresh in days
refrigeration	5
freezing	90
pasteurisation	35
vacuum-packed food	14

(i) Draw a bar chart to show the information in the table.

(4)



(ii)	State how many of the methods shown in the bar chart use heat treatment to
	preserve food.

(1)

(b) Bacteria can multiply rapidly in food that is not preserved.

Use words from the box to complete the passage about the growth of bacteria.

(6)

exponential	more tha	n stationa	ary	equal to	lag
dying	death	less than	live	growth	

		(Total for Question 2 = 11 marks)
the	number of	cells.	
Finally, during the	phase t	the number of dividing cells is	
the	number of dividing ce	ells.	
In the third stage, nutrient	s are running out and t	the number of dying cells is	
multiplying rapidly.	ase. During this phase t	the bacteria are	
The second stage of bacte	rial growth is known as	s the	
the	phase. During this pha	ase, bacteria are not dividing.	
The first stage in the grow	th of bacterial colonies	s is known as	

3 (a) Polydactyly is an inherited condition.

There are several faulty genes on different chromosomes that can cause polydactyly.

(i) State which part of a cell contains the most chromosomes.

(1)

(ii) Genes exist in alternative forms.

State the name given to an alternative form of a gene.

(1)

(iii) Give one symptom of polydactyly.

(1)

(b) Polydactyly is caused by the dominant form of the gene.

The table shows the genotypes of two parents, R and S.

Parent	Genotype
female (R)	Рр
male (S)	pp

(i) Name the term used to describe the genotype of parent R.

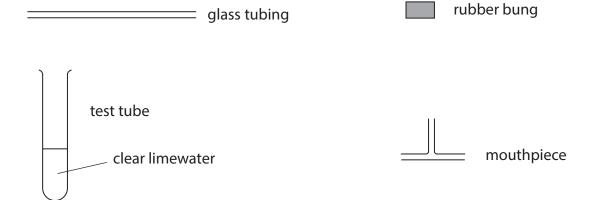
(1)



(ii) The family pedigree diagrams show the ir	nheritance of polydactyly.
W X	Υ
male with polydactyly	female with polydactyly
male without polydactyly	female without polydactyly
Which of the diagrams, W, X or Y, gives the R and S?	e family pedigree for parents
	(1)
(c) A gene is a short section of DNA.	
Describe the structure of DNA.	(4)
	(Total for Question 3 = 9 marks)



4 (a) The diagram shows some scientific equipment.



(i) Draw a diagram to show how this equipment is set up to investigate the difference between the carbon dioxide concentration of inspired air and of expired air.

(3)

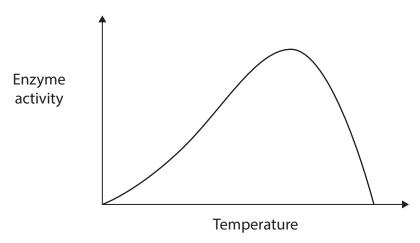
(II) Sta	ite one salety precaul	ion in this investigation.	
	ent investigates their igorous exercise.	breathing rate at rest, after g	gentle exercise and again
The stu	udent repeats each ex	vercise three times.	
The stu	udent's mean results a	are shown in the table.	
	Mean	breathing rate in breaths p	er minute
	at rest	after gentle exercise	after vigorous exercise
	14	19	50
(i) Giv	ve one control variabl	e in this investigation.	
(ii) Exp	olain how the breathi		
(ii) Exp		e in this investigation.	
(ii) Exp	olain how the breathi	e in this investigation.	
(ii) Exp	olain how the breathi	e in this investigation.	
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(ii) Exp	olain how the breathi	e in this investigation.	



5 (a) A group of students investigate the effect of temperature on enzyme activity.

The students use the results they obtain to plot a graph.

The graph shows the students' results.



(Source: adapted from https://ib.bioninja.com.au/standard-level/topic-2-molecular-biology/25-enzymes/enzyme-activity.html)

(i) Design a method the students could use to obtain the results shown in the graph.

(5)

(Total for Question 5 = 10	marks)
(b) Explain how enzyme activity is affected by low temperatures.	(4)
(ii) State the independent variable in this investigation.	(1)

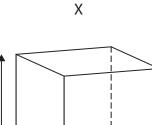
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6 (a) Humans have a small surface area to volume ratio (SA:V) compared with some other organisms.

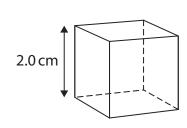
Cube X represents a human.

3.0 cm

Cube Y represents an organism with a larger SA:V.



Υ



The table gives the SA:V of cube Y.

Cube	Surface area in cm ²	Volume in cm ³	SA:V	
X				
Y	24.0	8.0	3:1	

(i) Calculate the surface area of cube X.

(2)

(ii) Calculate the volume of cube X.

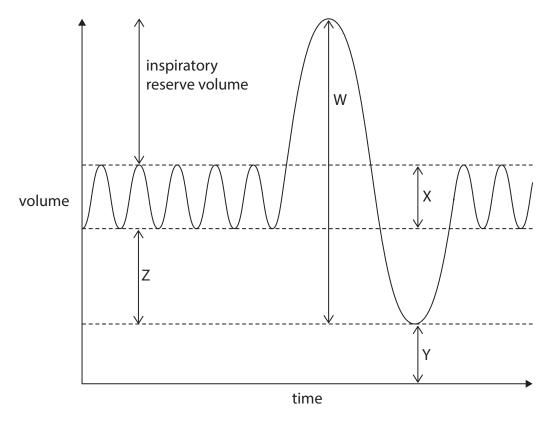
(iii) Calculate the SA:V of cube X.

(b) Multicellular organisms, with a small SA:V ratio, such as humans, need an efficient transport system to deliver substances to body cells.		
	Describe the role of the human blood transport system in delivering substances to body cells.	
	, and the second	(5)

	(Total for Question 6 – 13 ma	rks)
		(2)
	Describe how bacteria exchange materials with their environment.	
	They do not have an internal transport system.	
(c)	Bacteria are able to exchange materials directly with their environment as they have a very high SA:V ratio.	

7	(a) The	list gives some structures found in the thorax.	
		ntercostal muscles	
	• r	ibs	
	• (diaphragm	
	Desc	ribe how these structures work together during inhalation.	
			(4)
	(b) Desc	cribe the role of chemoreceptors in the carotid arteries.	(2)

(c) The graph shows different lung volumes.



(Source: https://www.inds.co.uk/education/how2/measure-lung-volume/)

(i) Give the name of the lung volume represented by letter X.

(1)

(ii) Give the name of the lung volume represented by letter Y.

(1)

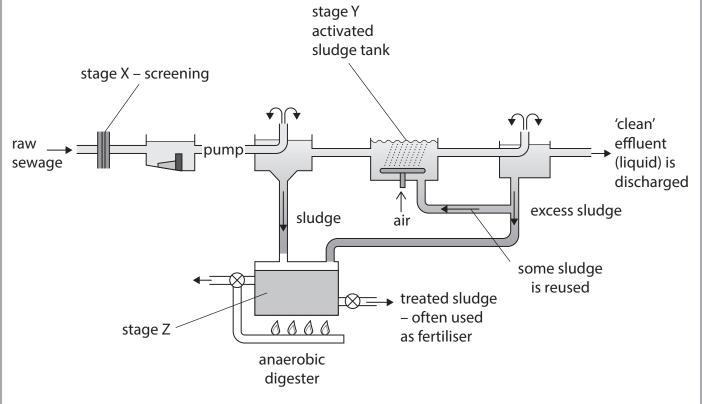
(iii) Give the name of the lung volume represented by letter W.

(1)

(Total for Question 7 = 9 marks)

(2)

8 (a) The diagram represents a modern sewage works.



(Source: adapted from Human Physiology and Health page 215. Publisher Heinemann. Author David Wright)

(i)	Describe the	process	that happens	at stage X.
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	 	 	 ••••••

(ii) Explain why air is added at stage Y.	(2)
(iii) Biogas is produced at stage Z. Name the main gas found in biogas.	(1)
(b) Explain why treated sludge from a sewage works can be used as a fertiliser.	(2)
(Total for Question 8 = 7	marks)



9	(a)	Th	ere are four main blood groups.	
		On	e of these groups is known as type O.	
		(i)	Name the other three blood groups.	(2)
		(ii)	A person with blood type O needs a blood transfusion. Explain which blood type this person should receive in a transfusion.	(5)

(b) Haemophilia is a sex-linked genetic condition that affects the blood.	
(i) Describe what is meant by a sex-linked genetic condition.	(2)
(ii) State one effect that haemophilia will have on an individual.	(1)
(Total for Question 9	= 10 marks)
TOTAL FOR PAPER:	= 90 MARKS





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